

BAKING POWDER

PURE
Delicious and wholesome

Nevada wools have been taken at 45c, clean; Montana have sold at 42c@43c, clean.

Pulled Wools.
A demand for combed pulled wools, especially those of medium grades; straight combeds of 1/4 blood sell at 35c@37c; scoured and finer grades at 42c@45c.

Foreign Wools.
Less activity noticed, but a firmness in prices for wools grading 1/4@3/4 bloods. Crossbreds sell freely at 28c@30c on a clean basis; 1/4 blood wools are worth 38c@40c, while 3/4 would sell at 45c. Some liberal sales in Australian crossbreds at London.

Sales of the week amount to 4,200,000 lbs., and since Jan. 1, 1899, aggregate sales, 22,142,000 lbs.

Sales of domestic:
Ohio xx and above, 27c.
Ohio No. 1, washed, 29c.
Michigan No. 1, washed, 27c@28c.
Ohio delaine, 29c.
Unwashed delaine, 26c@27c.
Fine unwashed and unremountable, 17c@21c.

1 1/2% 1/2 and 1/4 blood, unwashed, 21c@22c.
Texas, 11c@13c.
Eastern Oregon, 12c.
Spring California, 11c@13c.
Fall California, 8c@10c.
Territory, 11c@13c.

Pulled, 18c@45c.
Scoured, 28c@45c.
Sundries, 9c@27c.

Foreign:
Australian, 30c@35c.
South American, 25c@30c.
Montevideo, 23c.
Irish, 29c@30c.

Fine tops, 73c.
Greasy cape, 23c@25c.
Carpet wools, 12c@22c.

PORTLAND PRODUCE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15, 1899.

The wholesale markets show no improvement, trade being dull and disappointing. The inclement weather of the past week undoubtedly has considerable to do with this, but the general business outlook at present is unsatisfactory.

Wheat holds very steady, closing at Chicago Tuesday at 72 1/2c for May as compared with 71 1/2c a week ago. Corn and oats unchanged. Millfeed higher. Flour quotations are practically unchanged.

Potatoes firm at 60c@65c. Apples are in good demand and steady. The Liverpool apple market has slumped badly, with last sales of Maine Baldwin at 10c@10 1/2c. In country produce, butter is a trifle firmer; cheese steady; eggs higher following the colder weather, 30c being paid yesterday in a small way for near by stock, but these prices will quickly break with warmer weather; beans are firmer.

Mutton and lambs steady. Beef quiet and firm at quotations, with western shippers firmer in their ideas. Slaughtered but these prices will quickly break with warmer weather; beans are firmer.

Butter—18c@19c for choice family; creamery, 21c@22c.

Beans—Maine pea, \$1.45@1.50; Yellow Eye, \$1.05@1.10.

Cheese—Maine and Vermont Factory, 12c; N. Y. Factory, 12c; Sage, 13 1/2c.

Flour—Low grades, \$2.85@3.10; Spring, \$4.65@4.70; Roller Michigan, \$4.00@4.15; St. Louis Winter Patents, \$4.25@4.35.

Fish—Cod, Shore, \$4.50@4.75; Scaled herring per box, 14c.

GRAIN—Corn, bag lots, 40c; oats, 38c; cottonseed, car lots, \$22.00; cottonseed, bag lots, \$23.00; sacked bran, car lots, \$17.00@17.50; sacked bran, bag lots, \$17.50@18.50; middlings, \$18.50@19.50.

LARD—Per tierce, 65c@66c per lb.; half, 84c@85c.

POTATOES—Potatoes, 65c@68c per bu. PROVISIONS—Pork, 10c@12c; chickens, 12c@13c; turkeys, 13c@14c; eggs, 25c; extra beef, \$11.00@11.50; pork hams, \$13.50; clear, \$13.50; hams, \$14.00@14.50.

AUGUSTA HAY, GRAIN AND WOOD MARKET.

[Corrected Feb. 15, for the Maine Farmer, by F. L. Webster.]

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THE MAINE FARMER PUBLISHING CO., Publishers and Proprietors

"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

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Vol. LXVII.

AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1899.

No. 17.

Maine Farmer.

Z. A. GILBERT, Agricultural Editor.

The shredder is an excellent implement to put cornstalks into a palatable form for stock. Not a particle of shredded fodder will be rejected.

The general conclusion of the Western New York Horticultural Society at their last meeting was that pasturing sheep in an orchard was no better than cultivation.

At an experiment in England it was found that a herd of thirty cows gave a profit of fifteen dollars a week more when the temperature of the barn was kept at 65° than when it was kept at 52°. It pays to give the cattle comfortable quarters.

The special purpose cow is the animal wanted by the special purpose dairyman; the general purpose cow by the dairyman who seeks his income from more than a single source. Which is to be recommended depends on the man. There is no chance for a disagreement with the man who claims there is only one kind of a cow good for the owner.

Parasites—The experiment station at Orono is making a study of parasites affecting domestic animals. Any one having colts, sheep, cattle or pigs infested with lice will confer a favor by communicating with the entomologist of the station, Prof. F. L. Harvey, and at the same time will help along the cause of science through which a better knowledge of fighting such pests is gained.

The extreme cold of the past two weeks has rendered it a hard time for the dairy business. It is impossible to make June of a winter blizzard even with the best of surroundings. Hence the milk persists in falling off and the pounds of butter will be less. There has been a marked shrinkage in the make of butter throughout the country during the prevailing reign of cold through which it has just passed, causing a shortage of fresh make all around in the markets.

ENTERPRISE IN RURAL TOWNS.

The movement of starting a new creamery in one of the hill towns of Oxford county, mentioned in another place in our present issue, starts a train of thought in connection with the advantages and the accompanying possibilities of strictly rural towns.

So much of a disparaging nature has been said of late in regard to the thinly populated hill towns of the farming districts of the State that it is little wonder a widespread desire is manifested in some of these towns to get out and away as fast as circumstances can be shaped to that end. But this is all wrong. It is the result of false teaching that leads to the impression there is little or nothing left of value in those localities. A candid, reasonable view of the situation leads to entirely different conclusions.

In the first place, and of first importance, there are none of these old towns but are now within easy reach of a railroad. No town need feel itself a "back town" that is within ten miles of a railroad; and there are but very few of our farming towns but are nearer than that to railroad communication. Quick and easy communication with business centers brings to the thought and the vibrations of the active world back into the country wherever such contact exists.

No town is necessarily isolated which can daily hear the whistle of a locomotive though a few miles away. Then, secondly, there is land left in these towns. On those hills are broad stretches of smooth, productive lands and green hillside pastures that have made wealthy their productions the generations that have preceded us, and are still ready to further respond in like measure.

All that is lacking in these towns is enterprise, faith in the land and an appreciation of what it is ready to do for intelligent ownership, and a disposition to take hold and bring out its possibilities. It is no reason why a town should be deserted because it is not a level plain; it is no reason that a farm should be abandoned because it is on an elevation. There are compensations on the highlands that never can be the same in the valleys. If a better thoroughfare is wanted leading to the town enterprise will search out the location and build it. There are lines of business for which these productive hill lands are specially adapted; enterprise will search them out and introduce them.

We have in mind several of these towns located in different parts of the State, made up chiefly of these grand old hills. On these hills is a succession of some of the best farms and wealthiest farmers to be found in the State. Their lands are productive, their barns large, houses elegant, while evidences of comfort, prosperity and wealth abound on every hand. Enterprise does it. The grand old hills are no bar to prosperity where activity and enterprise join hands to lead the way.

A correspondent of one of our exchanges writes of a hill-town in the neighboring State of New Hampshire, where railroads following the valleys on either side had made serious drafts upon its energy and had left the region at a disadvantage. Courage was gone, the country was on the road to primeval conditions, pastures growing up to bushes and farms becoming less productive.

Four years ago a town improvement society was organized and the conclusion reached to establish a modern creamery in the center of the district. There were some men of vim left in town. The money was raised among the farmers, and to-day the creamery is an established success; it is making the choicest of butter and cannot supply one-tenth of the demand for its product. In two years' time the number of cows in town doubled. All of this came of a little enterprise. National advantages are the same as formerly.

There is no town so situated but it is adapted to some particular line of industry. In a town off the line of a railroad it will not be the same as in a locality near the city. It is not necessary to be near a city in order to work out prosperity. As in the case above cited, all that is wanted is enterprise to start a line of work adapted to the existing conditions. In these thinly populated towns they have the cheap lands. They can grow hay and corn in any quantity for the winter feed of cows, while the hill-sides afford abundant pasturage in summer. Their own stock is the market for the crops of the farm. All that is further needed is the enterprise that will grasp the situation and set these forces at work.

ANOTHER NEW CREAMERY.

The Auburn branch of the Turner Center Dairying Association has done a large business in collecting cream up the line of the Rumford Falls railroad in the towns of Sumner, Hartford, Canton, &c., delivering it to their factory at Auburn from the train. The farmers in those towns are now to build a factory of their own and in their own vicinity. The plan of business is patterned after the new Turner creamery which is making such a marked success with their new enterprise at Turner Center. A contract has already been made with the farmers of the locality for the cream of upwards of a thousand cows at the start. The stock of the company is to be confined exclusively in the hands of those who furnish the cream. Plans for the factory are being made and the work of construction will be entered upon as soon as spring opens.

This movement is in the right direction. The cream made by those farmers can be gathered and made into butter right there in their midst at less cost than it can be done at Auburn; a better product can be turned out, for the reason the work is nearer to the cows which furnish the milk; and further, all the dividends of the stock and profits of the business will be retained in the vicinity to benefit those on whom the business is dependent, instead of being sent to Auburn to enrich a few capitalists and aid in building up that city. All there is coming from the business will be kept in the locality.

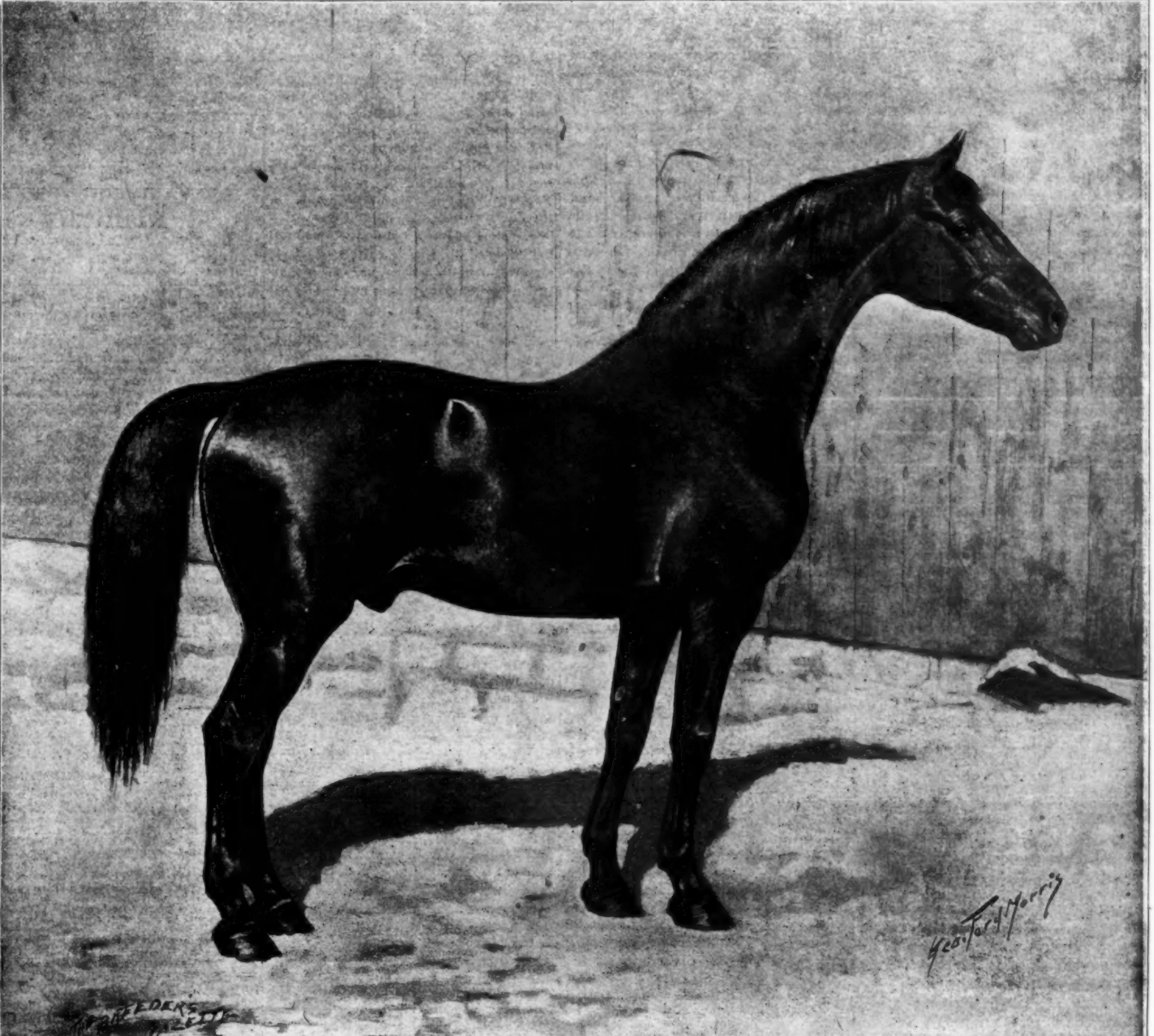
MORE STATISTICS.

Now it is the swine that have to catch it. Between the State assessors, the chief of the bureau of labor statistics, and some pessimistic writers on rural economy, it is only a question of a brief time when our State will be on the ragged edge of a live-stock famine. It reminds us of the prophetic words, some 30 years ago, of the forestry scientists who demonstrated by figures that "cannot lie," that in nine years and a fraction the timber of the country would be entirely used up. Yet to-day, 20 years later, our heretofore busy Maine mills are shutting down their business for the reason that lumber from other sections of our country has become so plentiful that there is no longer any profit in manufacturing it here.

So with our live-stock, while authorities have alarmingly reduced our stock from the good old times of 40 or 50 years ago, the fact remains all the while that since that time the barns have been doubled in length, and at no time in the past were they ever crowded with live stock, with the single exception of sheep, as they are the present winter.

But it is of swine that we wish to speak at the present time. Commissioner Matthews deals something with live stock statistics in his last report just issued. For the purpose of comparison, he gives the number of swine in the State in 1840 as 117,386, and in 1898, as 37,615. We presume the figures for last year were taken from the State assessors' returns, and of course are approximately correct for what they show. We have not looked up to learn where the commissioner gets his figures for '40, but have no reason to question their reliability. Yet every one who has been familiar with the live-stock interests of the State for the past 40 or 50 years, can see at a glance that the comparison is very misleading, and therefore damaging to the standing of the agriculture of the State. There were not three times the swine kept in the State in '40 that there are at

THE HEAD OF THE GREATEST HORSE BREEDING ESTABLISHMENT OF THE EAST.



Imported French Coach Stallion; 16 hands; weight 1400. Owned by Mr. J. S. Sanborn, Lewiston Junction, Me.

the present time. Instead, there has been a large numerical increase of swine over those earlier years. Our dairy farmers, and they have now come to cover a considerable portion of the State, are now feeding and slaughtering several times as many swine each year as there were kept on the same farms before the introduction of the dairy business, while in no section are there less numbers kept than formerly.

This discrepancy in the statistics quoted is largely accounted for in the fact that but a small proportion of the pigs kept on the farms in these later years are not taxable on April 1, hence are not listed on the assessors' books, and therefore did not come into Commissioner Matthews' calculation. Spring pigs are now slaughtered in autumn at six to eight months old; fall pigs are slaughtered in spring, mostly before the first day of April. Hence the number of swine returned to the State assessors and used in Commissioner Matthews' later lists, are but little more than the breeding stock kept on hand. Several times as many as the figures given represent, have been fed, slaughtered and sold, or packed for home use each year, that do not appear at all in the statistics.

Formerly most of the pigs were kept till a year or more old, when, of course, they would be old enough on the first day of April to be taxable and would, therefore, be found on the assessors' lists. Hence any comparison of numbers at that time with the present, as taken by the assessors, is misleading unless the conditions referred to are taken into consideration. It is a great injustice to our State to use these statistics in comparison, without a statement of the conditions going with the figures. No one is benefited, nor does the State gain anything, by the publication of statistics showing a remarkable decline in our swine industry, or any other, when in fact there has been a very commendable increase. Statistics are dangerous material to handle. Commissioner Matthews would do the State further valuable service by making himself familiar with all facts bearing on our live-stock industry, and with the figures showing the increase or falling off of numbers from time to time, through as many decades as there may be a reliable record, giving thereby with the causes that have led to the results appearing in the statistics. There is an interesting and instructive history connected with the introduction and development of the different branches of live-stock in our State, and if accurately traced, we are confident it would be found that it has been, in the main, governed by as large a measure of sound judgment as is brought to bear on other lines of business.

WORK FOR STATE DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

The importance of the possible service which the State Dairymen's Association can render the State at large increases day by day. The fact that the commercial rating of Maine butter, as a whole, is below that from other States, cannot be denied. In fact, at the State Dairy Conference at Portland, the expert who awarded the prizes admitted that "locality fixes value to quite an extent." This is inevitable. Vermont butter has for years held the market until the choicest from New England has come to be rated commercially as Vermont butter, to the injury of the general product going from the State of Maine. This is not a territorial rating, but commercial, attaching a name and not a place, yet manifesting itself whenever the Maine product comes into open competition with that from other localities. It remains for the Maine Dairymen's Association to correct this condition by arousing the dairymen of the State to the necessity of a complete Inter-State Dairy Conference where under a liberal prize list general competition may be insured, under the same wise rules as governed at Portland. Through the agitation of the question of an Inter-State Dairy Conference, by the Maine Farmer the Board of Agriculture at its late meeting arranged for competitive examination of dairy products from all N. E. States and succeeded in bringing together a large number of competitors. The next week came the New Hampshire Dairy Conference and following this the Vermont. The Manchester Union which has been at that time with the present, as taken by the assessors, is misleading unless the conditions referred to are taken into consideration. It is a great injustice to our State to use these statistics in comparison, without a statement of the conditions going with the figures. No one is benefited, nor does the State gain anything, by the publication of statistics showing a remarkable decline in our swine industry, or any other, when in fact there has been a very commendable increase. Statistics are dangerous material to handle. Commissioner Matthews would do the State further valuable service by making himself familiar with all facts bearing on our live-stock industry, and with the figures showing the increase or falling off of numbers from time to time, through as many decades as there may be a reliable record, giving thereby with the causes that have led to the results appearing in the statistics. There is an interesting and instructive history connected with the introduction and development of the different branches of live-stock in our State, and if accurately traced, we are confident it would be found that it has been, in the main, governed by as large a measure of sound judgment as is brought to bear on other lines of business.

There is truly enough to warrant a suspicion in the minds of Maine dairymen, or else there was an unaccountable falling off in the butter shown at Portland. The reports show that the butter of Mr. Hough of Lebanon, N. H., scored 90 at the show at Wolfborough in 1896; 90 at Rochester in 1897; 92 at Portland in 1898, and 96 at Durham the next week. Sanborn's creamery at Deerfield got 97 at Portland, and 96 1/2 at Rochester; 90 at Portland, and 96 1/2 at Durham. John W. Nye of Keene got 97 at Wolfborough, 97 1/2 at Rochester, 93 at Portland, and 96 1/2 at Durham. Chester Dairy company got 93 at Portland and 96 1/2 at Durham. H. Richardson & Son of Littleton got 94 1/2 at Wolfborough, 98 1/2 at Rochester and 90 at Portland. The severe and almost universal scoring which Maine butter suffered at the Bangor exhibit in 1897, set the dairymen of that State to work in earnest to find out first if they were really so far behind others, and if so where the trouble was, and it is

admitted that the figures here given justify them in a suspicion that the real trouble is located farther South than Maine or New Hampshire. If there is a prejudice which leads to unfairness, the State which happens to be favored by it is being imposed on just as much as the one which is made the victim. One gains no more reliable information than the other. The wind does not always blow from the same direction, and a reed that can be bent will lean with the wind.

The primary objects of these meetings is not to satisfy any man's pride by giving him the name of making the best butter nor to fill his pocket with the prizes so obtained; the object in examining the samples is to learn where, and by that means how the best is made, and if there is no dependence to be placed on the work of the experts, this part of the programme might be dispensed with. Here may come a time when New Hampshire will be under the ban of Boston judges if such a thing is allowed to exist without reprimand.

This is not the only reason we find for questioning the wisdom and accuracy of the work of the judges at these exhibitions. At the shows this winter samples of butter were shown varying in color from pale to straw color to reddish tinge beyond yellow and both extremes were allowed to pass as correct in color, while flavor was figured down to 1-300 of one point! No man who ever made, handled or a butter believes that he or any other man can detect a difference so small as that in the taste of butter, and especially when tasting of two or three hundred samples one after another. If there is so much latitude allowed for color, why not flavor? They may salt their butter at the rate of half an ounce to the pound or three times that, and no fault is found with the salting, because it is admitted that there are different tastes in that particular. Then why not give other people than professional tasters the credit of knowing what they prefer in other matters? The amount of salt added to the fresh butter must have considerable influence in hiding or bringing out certain flavors, but the custom is to let them sit it about as they please and then if the taste is not satisfactory to the expert, the flavor is cut down and the dairymen is sent on a "wild-goose chase" after poor water, foul stables, weeds in the hay, unclean utensils or something which he cannot be blamed for.

The folly of believing that butter is not first quality because it does not command the highest price in the great retail markets, is shown by the remarks of J. Harvey White of Boston, in his address at Wolfborough, at the dairy ex-

hibit of 1896. He said: "There is a class of butter that I will call the aristocracy of the butter supply, which is exempt from market competition, which sells far above the market price and for no other reason than that it is what it is, that it bears a particular name, and that it is never sold to any except a certain class of wealthy purchasers, whose high-toned ignorance causes them to believe that when the best butter is selling for 25 cents per pound they secure an article three times as good by paying 75 cents. This class of butter is practically non-competitive, does not affect and is not affected by market values, is sold only at retail, and the price secured is for a long-established reputation among a class of people whose patronage can be securely held only by permitting them to pay more than ordinary mortals could afford." Here is practically an admission that the people who pay the highest price for butter know the least about it. The time may come when the dairymen will see that they have been chasing a rainbow that had neither location nor substance, and that submitting to the decisions under the present system is as absurd as taking back milk that was two or three days on the road and returned as "sour."

From the *Breeders' Gazette*, the leading stock publication in the United States we take the following concise statement of what is coming to be a great Maine enterprise with a national reputation. There are to-day more than one hundred colts at this farm of magnificent size, proportions and action. A visit to this establishment will well repay any lover of good horses. The *Gazette* says:

The history of horse breeding in America contains no more striking illustration of success achieved in breeding intelligently for a specific purpose than is afforded by the operations of Mr. J. S. Sanborn at his beautiful Elmwood Farm, near Lewiston Junction, Me.

Struck by the paucity of the supply of high class coach horses and rugged road horses of the requisite substance and speed for country work, Mr. Sanborn sought to demonstrate the means by which such horses could be produced to meet the demand which even a decade ago was palpably manifest in the leading markets. It chanced that on a visit to the famous Oaklawn Farm, Mr. Sanborn's attention was attracted to a young, handsome, high-styled, bold-going French Coach stallion named Gemare which instantly commended himself to his judgment as the type of horse which would adequately meet the demand in his home city—Boston—and other East-

ern cities for a coach and road horse. This horse laid the foundation of the fame of Elmwood Farm as the home of high-class, half-bred French Coach carriage and road horses—a reputation not equaled by that of any other Eastern breeding establishment. Gemare is strongly bred in the best blood of the trotting families of the French Coachers; he is the son of Pheton, the famous sire of race winners in France, and his grand-sire and great grand-sire were also distinguished for the winning of their progeny under saddle on the French trotting tracks.

Gemare is a richly-coated bay, standing strong 16 hands high and weighing about 1,300 lbs.; he is remarkable for his length of neck, oblique shoulders, big body, strong quarters and powerful stifles. He has a wonderfully bold presence, imposing carriage and a dashing way of going. One of the best known exhibitors of heavy harness horses offered a long price for this horse to geld and show and has testified in print to his outstanding success as a sire of carriage horses. In point of speed Gemare is above the average; he is so fast that Mr. Sanborn has been besought by trotting horse trainers to put him in training. At the prominent Maine fairs this horse has been a prize winner for years in his class and also with his progeny. Crossed on native Maine mares he has produced some of the highest priced carriage horses that have ever been sold in the East and has proved a strong and uniform breeder of salable heavy harness road and park horses. He bequeaths size, substance, shapeliness and stamina to his progeny and is to-day, beyond question, one of the most successful and valuable sires of heavy harness horses in this country.

FRENCH COACH STALLION GEMARE.

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ern cities for a coach and road horse. This horse laid the foundation of the fame of Elmwood Farm as the home of high-class, half-bred French Coach carriage and road horses—a reputation not equaled by that of any other Eastern breeding establishment. Gemare is strongly bred in the best blood of the trotting families of the French Coachers; he is the son of Pheton, the famous sire of race winners in France, and his grand-sire and great grand-sire were also distinguished for the winning of their progeny under saddle on the French trotting tracks.

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BREEZY NOTES BY THE WAY.

John W. Oliver, North Freeman, the noted horse breeder, and owner of the stallion Oliver B., has one of the finest farms and best set of farm buildings in that vicinity. The barn is 40x100, and stable attached, 37x200, fitted with 7 box stalls and 5 single stalls with running spring water to both barn and stable, and he has a 1/2 of a mile track right in sight of the stable to exercise and speed his horses on. The house is nicely finished throughout. Mr. Oliver has laid out \$2,800 in building and repairing since 1888. There is also running spring water to the house. This farm is also situated only 3 miles from Kingfield trotting park. Mr. Oliver is one of the heaviest breeders in this part of the country, and has all of the paraphernalia for trotting purposes. There is nothing lacking in this line. He also does an extensive business in the poultry line; he breeds the Plymouth Rocks exclusively and is well fitted up for the business. Mr. Oliver has the best set of farming tools in this part of the country. There is nothing lacking for improved machinery around his farm. Mr. Oliver has handled many heavy oxen since being on this farm, also large flocks of sheep. The farm abounds in first class muck and it is handy to get at. One horse can haul out a car of several tons. There is also a chance to start a cranberry bog, and a trout and fishing pond at a trifling expense. Mr. Oliver has cut 80 tons of first class hay a year. The soil is such that the drouth or a wet season does not materially affect the land. He has raised oats 9 feet tall and has a bundle of them now to prove the statement; he has cut 2 1/2 tons of hay to the acre. This is a model situation, 5 minutes walk to the postoffice only, and two miles a day. The cars also run within 200 feet of the stable, and stop at any time when asked to do so, making it handy to load and unload horses, cattle, sheep, sweet corn, hay, grain, or produce of any kind, timber, &c. There is also a nice lot of timber on this farm.

F. N. Blanchard, West Farmington P. O., is a dealer in all kinds of stock, now owns the old original Blanchard farm. Mr. Blanchard's grandfather took this up from the wilderness more than 100 years ago and it has been in the Blanchard name to this day; this is the reason the present Mr. Blanchard bought the farm a few years ago, so as not to let it go out of the Blanchard name. Mr. Blanchard is a young man of business capacity, as his last year's work will show. He has built a new barn 40x104 feet, with all modern improvements. This is called the best barn in the county. He handled between 600 and 700 head of stock during 1898 which brought him the round sum of \$21,050 and he sold the most of them at his own yards to the farmers. He handles all kinds of stock that he can make a dollar on. Mr. Blanchard is purely a cattle man for he never "swapped" horses in his life and never bought and sold any. He buys a great many young cattle in the spring and turns them out and in this way gets the growth on them. He reports a large percentage of calves were raised this year, consequently there will be a large crop of yearlings another year. This is the first season Mr. Blanchard ever used a silo; he speaks in very high terms of it. When speaking of the barn I might have told the cost. It cost, complete, \$1,700. When giving these items, Mr. Blanchard said he wanted to speak a good word for his hired man, Mr. Howard Dean. He has been with Mr. B. 7 years. This speaks well for both parties. Mr. Dean has been hauling wood to market this winter with a four ox team. He hauls 2 cords to a load. Mr. Blanchard's farm consists of 225 acres of good land, situated but a short distance from West Farmington P. O. and railroad station.

E. R. Weather & Sons, West Farmington, can be counted among the good farmers of the town. They have a large and productive farm and are breeders of the Durham stock, having kept a full blooded Durham bull for the past three years. They have at the present writing 6 pair of steers, ranging in ages from calves to oxen. These are all Durhams but one pair which are Herefords. They also have 8 Durham cows and heifers, all good size. They have sold 4 Durham cows within a year, some of them 7 feet in the girth. They keep 4 horses and a fine lot of Plymouth Rock hens. They also have been swine breeders for no little time, having 20 or more at a time on hand. They do general farming, and always have a good piece of yellow corn to harvest each year. They are also packers of sweet corn; they also put up last year a large lot of string beans, shell beans, baked beans, canned apples, squash and pumpkins. They have been in the corn packing business since 1882, and have put up 35,000 cans some years, making 1,900 cases, 2 dozen in a case. They have added the branch of canning beans, &c., within the last 3 years. They claim the best string beans on the market, their canned baked beans are taking extremely well, and their canned shell beans are not the dry beans soaked, but the pure green bean. They also have all of the facilities for making their own cans. This being a private or home company they put upon the market nothing but a good article; they raise the most of these articles that they can, having raised 13 acres of corn some years. Messrs. Weather sell in Lewiston, Portland and Boston, and have heretofore shipped carloads to Philadelphia.

E. F. Dyke, Chesterville, P. O. address, Farmington Falls, is one of the business farmers of the town. Mr. Dyke's farm contains 400 acres. This farm has been known as the Dyke farm for many years, as Mr. Fuller Dyke settled there 47 years ago. Mr. Dyke has a fine herd of cattle, among them 18 steers and 2 Durham bulls, 9 matched pair of Hereford and Durham steers, from yearlings to 4-year-olds, 11 Jersey cows, making 31 head in all. Mr. Dyke took a town team, 5 pair, to the Farmington fair last fall and while there sold a pair of steers for \$141. He also has a flock of 40 sheep, 4 horses, and 10 swine. Mr. Dyke is a believer in silos, says he can keep 10 head of stock more, and all in better condition on account of his silo. Besides his large farming operations he is the popular cream collector for the Turner creamery and does a large business in the canning of apples, the firm name being E. F. Dyke & Sons. They shipped last fall 1,015 cases, a dozen in a case. They have followed the canning of apples for the past 7 years. Mr. Dyke has a large orchard of his own and buys many bushels besides. He also raised last year a goodly number of barrels to ship. They are all sold, both the canned and those barreled to ship. They brought the round sum of \$2,510.

W. E. Knight, N. Fairfield, gathered from his orchard last fall and sold before putting in the cellar, 150 barrels of apples for \$2,775 per barrel. Mr. Knight does general farming and keeps a good stock of cattle; among them are some good grade Jersey cows and 2 fine Durham heifers. Mr. Knight is making a specialty of his orchard.

To Any College Without Cost

A little book for young women; an explanation of the plan by which young men, and girls may obtain college, university or conservatory training without its costing them a penny, and the stories of some of those who have already done so. Free to any address.

The Curtis Publishing Company
Philadelphia, Pa.

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SOME QUEER MAINE LAWS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27, 1898. While in Maine last summer, I learned something about the game and fish laws enacted by the wise statesmen of the "Pine Tree State." While there are no doubt but most of the laws are beneficial to the people of the State, and should be enforced, it would seem to a non-resident that a few of the laws enacted are inconsistent and should be repealed at once, while other laws that every one could see would be a benefit to mankind, should be enacted with the same speed.

In the past, Maine has drawn on its bountiful stock of game to supply the whole country, but finding that the game was fast disappearing, a halt was called none too soon for its own interest.

The waters along the coast of Maine abounded with fish to such an extent a few years ago, that Maine almost made a success of supplying the rest of the country with fish. In fact, there is yet an overproduction of Maine sardines in the market. But the time is coming, and that not very far off, when the supply will be exhausted. Already lobsters and other food fish are so scarce that they do not pay to fish for them.

More stringent laws should be made to prohibit the wholesale catching and shipping of all kinds of food fish from the State. More than a thousand bushels of mackerel, not much larger than smelts, were taken each day for weeks in the State, last summer, and canned to be shipped out of the State. If those fish were left to grow, how many thousands would they have made in two years? Some say we are not our brother's keeper, and those fish might not if left alone, ever have come back to the coast of Maine, but all the world is akin, and those factories have certainly robbed some community of their supply of food fish for the future. The law prohibits taking trout under four inches long. That is wise legislation; but how many trout are there in the State to protect, compared with the great schools of mackerel that came to the coast last season? Not one to a million, why not protect the mackerel?

But the most absurd law enacted in any State is a law of the State of Maine that allows a bounty on seals. One of the greatest attractions of the whole coast of a few years ago, was the sight of hundreds of seals basking in the sun on the rocks and ledges, adding life and beauty to the scene. True, they may have eaten a few fish each day, but always founders and those of little value, and one single factory will ship more food fish out of the State in one day than they would destroy in ten years. One of the great attractions of the coast of California, near the Golden Gate, is the same species of seal which the people of Maine just one dollar a head to have destroyed, just because they must eat to live, to beautify and help to make attractive the coast of Maine. Does any one think for a moment that the legislature of California would be so short-sighted as to make laws to destroy one of the historic attractions of their coast? Of course not. Then why has Maine such a stupid law on her statute book?

The statesman of Maine who has that law repealed and has the one dollar bounty put on a little animal that every one in country and village will admit is a pest, will be doing something for the benefit of not only the people of the State, but all summer visitors, and also give the boys in the country, whom we will all admit are not overburdened with

riches, a chance to make a little money. Those horrid skunks that turn the farmers' cows' milk sour, that eat his eggs and steal his chickens. No one in country or village is free from a visit from the skunks. They are the pest of the whole neighborhood, and I will venture to say from personal experience, that no one can ride two miles in Maine in the summer, without having to hold his nose a portion of the time or inhale the sweet (?) perfume of a Maine skunk; yet there is no bounty on skunks, while the poor seals, beautiful and harmless, must be sacrificed, for no good and sufficient cause whatever. N. V. TIBBETTS.

AN INTERESTING GROUP OF APPLES.

The Fameuse as the Head of a Family. It has always been to me a matter of keen personal regret that we know so little of the origin of the Fameuse or Snow, or as known by the Canadian "Habitant" La Belle Fameuse. The earliest records we have of the variety refer to the island of Montreal and it seems reasonable to suppose that the seed which produced this variety was brought from Normandy by an early French colonist.

It is interesting to note how the Fameuse became disseminated. We find that it followed the steps of the French missionaries up and down the valley of the St. Lawrence to southern Ontario and into Michigan by way of the Great Lakes; and everywhere it was introduced in pre-grafting days we find it has added something valuable to the pomology of the country. In Michigan, for instance, we have as a seedling Shawsheen Beauty, in southern Ontario Princess Louise, in eastern Ontario McIntosh and Scarlet Pippin; in Quebec, Fameuse Noire and Fameuse Sucre. A few days ago I had an opportunity of testing a seedling of Fameuse grown in northeastern Iowa, which was as large and handsome as the parent, with flavor and flesh like McIntosh and said to be much harder than either.

A seedling of Fameuse, known as Scarlet Pippin, was described by the writer some two or three years ago as follows:—Originated at Lynn, Leeds County, Ont., on the St. Lawrence in the vicinity of Brockville, where it has been locally grown for some years. Its value as an autumn dessert fruit has been recently brought before the public through the efforts of Mr. Harold Jones, Maitland, Experimenter for Ontario for apples in the St. Lawrence River district.

Description.—Medium size, round, inclined to oblate, regular, skin yellow, waxy, nearly always entirely covered with bright to dark crimson in stripes or in suffused patches, overpread with a light bloom, altogether exceedingly handsome. Cavity, shallow, broad, occasionally showing a protuberance on one side; stem, short, stout. Basal, almost wanting, slightly wrinkled; calyx, open. Flesh, firm, white, flaky, crisp, melting, sub-acid, juicy; core, small, quality very good; season, early winter. This variety might be mistaken for McIntosh Red. The flesh is firmer and crispier. As a home market apple it is undoubtedly valuable.

Tree said to be hardy and productive. It has not been fruited at the Experimental Farm.

Mr. John Conn, Kempsville, Ontario, says: "The Scarlet Pippin is a remarkable handsome tree of upright growth; it is hardy and a heavy bearer. Mr. Bothwick (fruit dealer of Ottawa), gave 50 cents a barrel more for this variety than for Snow (Fameuse) last year." It does not enjoy immunity from "apple spots" but is less attacked than McIntosh Red.

John Craig, in *American Gardening*.

PROGRESS IN HORTICULTURE.

As a nation is not made in a day, neither is a horticulturalist made in a few years. Horticultural knowledge is a slow but steady progress.

The occasion of an anniversary, or the lapsing of a stated period, encourages a reviewing spirit—a desire to sift the past and take account of mistakes and failures as the encouraging things.

The great development in parks and cemeteries in recent years has aided the advancement of horticulture, encouraged also by "Tree Planting," "Village Improvement" and "Horticultural" Societies scattered throughout the country. The nature of stock demanded is a good indication of increased desire for what is good, and in this respect the future outlook is encouraging. It is not many years since the poplar and silver maple were the first things thought of for street planting in cities; but now better things are wanted, though some (principally landlords) stick to the cheap poplar. The value of native trees, led by the oaks, has been learned, and they are chief articles of production; though Japan, which furnishes many choice things well suited to our climate, is by no means neglected. Introductions and improved varieties in stock have been frequent and valuable. A very few of the most notable are the Hybrid Wichuraiana and Sweet Briar roses, Crimson and Yellow Rambler, Burbank's Japanese Plums and the Bismarck apple.

The different kinds of plants are more widely known now than ten years ago, when dealers' lists in particular formed a standing joke, for it took good guessers to make out the names. With the gathering intelligence concerning botanical names it is to be regretted that recent writers with mistaken zeal have undertaken to change long-established names, wrecking the knowledge of many years.—S. M. Meehan, in *Florida's Review*.

Every day is a little life, and our whole life is but a day repeated. Those, therefore, that dare lose a day are dangerously prodigal; those that dare mispend it, desperate.

DOES COFFEE AGREE WITH YOU?

If you drink Grain-O—made from pure grains. A lady writes: "The first time I made Grain-O, I did not like it, but after using it for one week, nothing would induce me to go back to coffee. It nourishes and feeds the system. The children can drink it freely with great benefit. It is the strengthening substance of pure grains. Get a package to-day from your grocer, follow the directions in making it and you will have a delicious and healthful beverage for old and young. 16 and 25c.

For the Maine Farmer. STAMINATES vs. PISTILLATES.

A Warning Word to Planters.

While we are reading some of the "red-hot" statements found in some catalogues this spring, where a certain pistillate variety is being railroaded for its worth, (?) we should not forget the fact that pistillate strawberries are fast going out of date among the most progressive strawberry growers of the country; and it is only a matter of a very few years when they will not be found growing on their plots except in an experimental way, or simply retained as a base upon which crosses are effected for the purpose of producing new varieties. While everybody will acknowledge that the pistillates are among our most productive and largest varieties, the fact is more and more each year gaining ground among the most carefully observing growers, that they are also among the most unreliable, if the season should prove to be a wet one during the blossoming period. The blossoms are also much more liable to be damaged by late frosts.

Several years ago I planted most largely of the pistillates, and matters went well enough for five or six years, then came two years, one after the other, which taught me something about these pistillates, which, I assure you, I shall not soon forget. I don't plant largely of the pure pistillates any more. The wild varieties teach us a useful lesson in this respect, if we will but notice and heed it. You will find few staminate blossoms in the fields where you will find one pistillate. Most of us are too much inclined to give heed to the teachings of those men who would mislead us, rather than to those of nature, which more truly direct us.

The most "red-hot" statement that I have seen this season is where one catalogue builder advised all those, who wanted to make the most money by fruiting the strawberry, to throw away all other varieties and buy Sample. Now every one who knows anything about strawberries knows that this is a most absurd statement; for the Sample is a pure pistillate, and thus wholly dependent upon staminate to fruit, at all; and yet, he says he can say it "and keep within the bounds of truth." I would like to know how in the world he is going to do it. The Sample, as yet, has not completed its first experimental step outside of where it originated. From the lessons taught by all other varieties, how can we safely predict what a success it will be throughout the length and breadth of this great country? If the Sample was a staminate it would be very unwise to hazard chances at present by planting very largely of it.

A few years ago, when we had such a comparatively few good staminate, we felt compelled to plant more largely of the pistillates, but since the advent of the Clyde, Ridgeway, Glen Mary, Lovett and others, which succeed well in certain localities, we have no call to bother much with the dependent pistillates.

A LIQUID FERTILIZER.

A liquid fertilizer much cleaner than liquid manure, and which can be prepared at a very small cost, is that called Wagner's solution, being so named after Prof. Paul Wagner, director of the German experiment station at Darmstadt. The results given by the use of this fertilizer have been very satisfactory. It was prepared especially for use on chrysanthemums, but is valuable for any plants needing a liquid fertilizer. The materials and proportions are as follows:

Phosphate of ammonia..... 2 ounces
Nitrate of soda..... 1 1/2 ounces
Nitrate of potash..... 1 1/2 ounces
Acetic acid..... 1 1/2 ounces
Water..... 50 gallons

In using it on chrysanthemums it is well to commence about six weeks before the blooming season, applying it twice a week, and continue until the close of the season.—*Vick's Monthly*.

ITEMS AND INCIDENTS.

Little Ethel—This is a portrait of mamma before she was married.

Little Ethel—Yes, she hasn't time to look like that now.

Hood's Sarsaparilla never disappoints. It may be taken for impure and impoverished blood with perfect confidence that it will cure.

Sunday School Teacher—"And so Nebuchadnezzar was compelled to eat grass! Now wasn't that an awful punishment?"

Little Bobby Commuter—"I don't know; but my father says Nebuchadnezzar was lucky he didn't have to cut it with a lawn mower."—*Puck*.

If the Baby Is Cutting Teeth. Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Wenzel's Sorethroat Syrup, for the children teething, which soothes the gums, always allays pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Teacher—"Have you finished your composition on what little boys should not do?"

Little Johnny—"Yes'em."

Teacher—"Read it."

Little Johnny (reading)—"Little boys, when at school, should not make faces at the teacher and should not study too hard, 'cause it makes them near-sighted; and should not sit too long in one position, 'cause it makes their backs crooked, and should not do long examples in 'rithmetic, 'cause it uses up their pencils too fast."—*Toledo Blade*.

The man with a weight on his leg can't hope to win in the race. A man with a weight on his health can't expect to compete in life and business with those who are not handicapped. If his brain is heavy, and his blood sluggish, because of constipation, he will not succeed in doing anything very well. Constipation is the cause of nine-tenths of all sickness. Symptoms of it are: loss of appetite, bad taste in the mouth, dizziness, biliousness and headache. Constipation can be cured easily and certainly by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They are not at all violent in their action, and yet they are more certain than many medicines which are so strong that they put the system all out of order. The great relief to be had by the children at school again? Mrs. Geriz—"Well, it would be, if they didn't learn so many new questions to ask."

How to Find Out.

Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; if it stains your linen it is evidence of kidney trouble; too frequent desire to urinate, or pain in the back, is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

WHAT TO DO.

There is comfort in the knowledge so oft expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It cures inability to hold water, or scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes.

You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful discovery and a book that tells more about it, both sent absolutely free by mail. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention that you read this generous offer in the *Augusta Maine Farmer*.

Married.

In this city, Feb. 4, John Darnen of Oakland to Miss Jennie Knapp.

In this city, Feb. 7, Thomas O. Leavitt to Miss Abbie M. Tracy, both of Augusta.

In Auburn, Feb. 4, Charles Wesley Jackson of Bath, formerly of Norway, to Josie M. Smith, of Auburn.

In Bath, Feb. 4, Abram C. Oliver of Bath to Miss Sadie Cook of Philadelphia.

In Biddeford, Feb. 2, Samuel H. Emerson to Miss Elsie K. Staples; Feb. 9, Edward F. Allen to Miss Margaret M. Allen.

In Boothbay Harbor, Feb. 2, Frank L. Pinkham to Miss Mary K. Smith.

In Brunswick, Jan. 30, Otis J. Abbe of Brunswick to Miss Margaret L. M. M. of Brunswick.

In Eastport, Feb. 1, Michael O'Keefe, Jr. to Miss Maria McCoy, both of Eastport.

In East Fairfield, Feb. 1, Mr. Douglas to Mrs. Lillian May King of Eastport.

In Eden, Feb. 4, Edward Cousins of Trenton to Miss Rita E. Cousins of Eden.

In Farmington, Feb. 6, Ralph Edward Manson to Miss Edith G. Newell.

In Hallowell, Feb. 1, Henry Kemp to Miss Rosa Alice Shepherd.

In Lewiston, Feb. 8, John C. Heald to Miss Lillian May King of Eastport.

In Machias, Feb. 4, Royal L. Foster to Miss Mary Lucy Webb of Machias.

In Mechanic Falls, Feb. 6, Joseph E. Gammon of Mechanic Falls to Miss Mary E. McCall of Mechanic Falls.

In North Bangor, Feb. 9, Eben M. Shaw of Bangor to Miss Mary E. McCall of Bangor.

In Oxford, Feb. 4, Alvah Smith to Miss Jennie Knapp of Oxford.

In Portland, Feb. 8, Edward Lacey of Lewiston to Miss Rita E. Cousins of Eden.

In Randolph, Feb. 1, Fred Webster to Miss Jennie Knapp of Randolph.

In Rockland, Feb. 1, Horatio McDougall to Miss Rita E. Cousins of Eden.

In Rumford Falls, Jan. 28, Charles S. Winslow of Rumford Falls to Miss Louise Newman of Rumford Falls.

In Sangerville, Feb. 5, John E. Webb of Sangerville to Miss Rita E. Cousins of Eden.

In Skowhegan, Feb. 5, Nay S. Varney to Miss Mabel H. Moore, both of Skowhegan.

In St. Albans, Feb. 2, E. D. Lombard of Sebago to Miss Rita E. Cousins of Eden.

In The Forks, Feb. 2, Lewis N. Cameron of Lowelltown to Mrs. Edith B. Webster of The Forks.

In Tremont, Feb. 2, Otis H. Ingalls to Miss Nantona L. Leavitt of Tremont.

In Waterville, Jan. 31, Loren E. Goodspeed to Miss Nellie E. Dugan.

In Waterville, Feb. 1, Charles A. Clement to Miss Anna Farley, both of Franklin Plantation.

In Winooski, Feb. 4, Abram C. Oliver to Miss Sadie Cook of Philadelphia.

In Woodville, Feb. 31, Cornelius Shaw to Miss Lena Skillings.

Died.

In this city, Mrs. Laura Elizabeth Robbins, aged 55 years.

In this city, Mrs. Eliza N. Turner, aged 80 years.

In Bangor, William D. Hyde, aged 26 years; Feb. 4, Mrs. Eleanor W. Leighton, widow of Asa Leighton, aged 88 years; Feb. 5, Mrs. Lucinda Freble, aged 90 years.

In Bangor, Feb. 6, Charles A. Richards, aged 78 years; Feb. 7, Mrs. Mattie E. Clark; Feb. 4, Mrs. Olive F. Greene, aged 51 years; In Bangor, Feb. 5, Mrs. Ann Hanscomb, aged 72 years.

In Brunswick, Feb. 2, John Canfield, aged about 40 years; Feb. 7, Orrin B. Thompson, aged 74 years, 8 months.

In Canaan, Feb. 6, Joseph Brown, aged 70 years.

In Cumberland Mills, Feb. 11, John Barnham, aged 71 years.

In Ellsworth, Feb. 2, Daniel I. Woodbury, aged 71 years; Feb. 10, Susan F. Allen, aged 21 years.

In Farmington, Feb. 7, Mrs. Sophia, widow of Hiram Gray, aged 72 years, 2 months.

In Foxcroft, Feb. 6, Reuben Hart, aged 68 years, 1 month.

In Gardiner, Feb. 3, Mrs. Cynthia E. Foster, aged 68 years; Feb. 3, William E. Edmunds, aged 68 years.

In Gorham, Feb. 7, Mrs. Sarah J. Johnson, aged 67 years.

In Great Chebogue, Feb. 11, Ira G. Reddon, aged 70 years.

In Hartland, Feb. 2, Miss Nettie Emery, aged 17 years.

In Kennebunk, Feb. 3, Seth T. Emmons, aged 70 years.

In Kennebunk Point, Feb. 6, Mrs. Sarah Tobey, aged 87 years.

In Lewiston, Feb. 6, Albert H. Dow, aged 31 years.

In Lincoln, Feb. 12, Adelaide, widow of the late William H. Allen, aged 63 years.

In Lisbon Falls, Feb. 8, Miss Rosa L. Smith of Augusta.

In North Anson, Feb. 2, J. P. Johnson, aged 73 years.

In Deerfield, Feb. 9, Emily F. widow of the late William H. Allen, aged 63 years.

In Norway, Feb. 5, Miss Gertrude A. Millett, aged 70 years.

In Farmington, Feb. 3, Mrs. John Clark, aged 86 years.

In Pittsford, Feb. 8, Westworth Varney, aged 54 years.

In Portland, Feb. 4, Mrs. Elvira Joseph, aged nearly 70 years; Feb. 10, Joseph Wilshire Allen, aged 70 years.

In Poland, Feb. 4, Zachariah Allen, aged 91 years.

In Portland, Feb. 10, Charles Fillmore, son of Charles W. and Eliza A. Morton, aged 2 years; Feb. 10, Charles F. Allen, aged 63 years; Feb. 9, Simon A. Dyer, aged 88 years; In Portland, Feb. 10, Mrs. Mary A. Abbott, aged 70 years; Feb. 11, Mrs. Mary A. Abbott, aged 70 years; Feb. 11, Mrs. Mary A. Abbott, aged 70 years.

In South Paris, Feb. 2, Mrs. Mary F. Abbott, aged 62 years.

In Strum, Feb. 4, Jerry Cunningham, aged 62 years, 2 months.

In Surry, Feb. 3, Seth Trundy, aged 62 years.

In Sidney, Feb. 14, Charles A. Fought, aged 72 years.

In Waldoboro, Feb. 8, Alpheus G. Walter, aged 65 years, 10 months.

In West Buxton, Feb. 3, Rev. F. W. Towne, formerly of East Otisfield.

In West Hancock, Feb. 3, Mrs. Rose Milliken, aged 46 years.

In Westport

Ask Your Neighbor



whose house is conspicuously clean, whose work worries her least, whose leisure time is greatest, how she manages. The chances are ten to one she will answer:

"I do all my cleaning with

GOLD DUST Washing Powder

Sold by all grocers. Largest package—greatest economy.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY.
Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Boston. Philadelphia.

THE TRUE ONE **TRUE'S ELIXIR**

is not a stimulant but a blood purifying, cleansing and harmless mixture of vegetable ingredients which cures disorders of the digestive tract and expels worms. It does not whip the tired organs into temporary activity as most remedies do, followed by an equal reaction, but True's Elixir removes the cause of the trouble and its tonic effects are due to good, sound digestion and pure blood, which follow its use. A favorite family medicine for 47 years. Its popularity is due entirely to its cures. Ask your druggist for it. 50 cents a bottle.

DR. J. F. TRUE & CO., AUBURN, ME.

ANOTHER GRAND OFFER.

Fine Silverware Free.

THIS SILVER-PLATED WARE can be used in cooking, eating and medicines the same as solid silver. The base of this ware is solid nickel-silver metal, and being perfectly white and hard it will never change color, and will wear a lifetime. This ware will not, cannot turn brassy, corrode or rust. We absolutely guarantee each and every piece of this ware is plated with the full STANDARD amount of pure coin-silver. In beauty and finish it is perfect.

ULL SIZE.

GUARANTEE

of the ware is full regulation size. Dessert
 are specially designed for cutting and eating
 and dessert-spoons are proper spoons with
 which to eat soup.

We guarantee every piece of this
 ware to be exactly as it is described and to give
 entire satisfaction or money
 refunded.

Dessert Spoon No. 60
 Sugar Shell No. 60
 Butter Knife No. 65
 Tea Spoon No. 60
 Dessert Fork No. 72
 Alt. Coffee Spoon No. 78
 Dessert Spoon No. 77
 Table Forks No. 68
 Table Knives No. 68

INITIAL LETTER Each piece of this ware (except the knives)
 engraved free of charge with an initial letter in
 English. Only one letter on a piece. Say what initial you want.

PREMIUM OFFERS

We will send the **MAINE FARMER** one year in advance
and the Silverware to any one at the following prices :

Maine Farmer 1 year and a Set of 6 Teaspoons for the club price of	\$2.00
Maine Farmer 1 year and a Set of 6 Forks for the club price of	2.50
Maine Farmer 1 year and a Set of 6 Tablespoons for the club price of	2.50
Maine Farmer 1 year and a set of 6 Knives for the club price of	3.75
Maine Farmer 1 year and a set of 6 Coffee spoons for the club price of	2.25
Maine Farmer 1 year and a set of 6 Dessert-spoons for the club price of	2.25
Maine Farmer 1 year and a set of 6 Dessert-forks for the club price of	2.25
Maine Farmer 1 year and Sugar-Spoon, both for	2.00
Maine Farmer 1 year and Berry-spoon for the club price of	2.00
Maine Farmer 1 year and Pie-fork for the club price of	2.00
Maine Farmer 1 year and Gravy-ladle for the club price of	2.00
Maine Farmer 1 year and Child's Set (Knife, Fork and Spoon) for the club price of	1.90

POSTAGE PREPAID.

This unprecedented offer is open to subscribers to the **MAINE FARMER** for
and not to any other paper in Maine.

SECURE YOUR PRESENTS AT ONCE.

Two Exciting Games.

Uncle Sam and Spain, or The Capture of Havana," or
"Klondike or Bust."

New and popular games for old and young.

You want one or both and can have them for 10 cents
each, by sending one coupon for each game ordered,
THE MAINE FARMER office with name and address.

A First-Class Checker Board with each game.

If there are children in your home send for two and avoid
family troubles. Only two can play at one time.

OUT TELS OUT.

The Maine Farmer "KLONDIKE OR BUST" or "CAPTURE OF HAVANA."


This coupon and 10 cents (coin) will entitle you to one of the games. Enclose two 2-cent stamps for each game to be sent by mail. Address Young Folks Dept., The Maine Farmer, Augusta, Maine.

Name.....

Address.....

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Stamps will only be accepted for postage.



**STRONG
AGAIN!**

WHEN IN DOUBT, TRY

Sex-in-a-Bottle

They have stood the test of years, and have cured thousands of cases of Nervous Diseases, such as Debility, Distress, Sleeplessness and Varicose, Atrophy, &c. They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy vigor to the whole being. All drainers and losses are checked permanently. Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death. Mailed sealed. Price 3 per box; 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund the money, \$5.00. Send for free book. For a time we offer one of our \$3.00 Magnetic Belts FREE with every \$5.00 order. Address

FRED D. WYMAN, Chemist, Brewer, Mo.

Maine Farmer.

ESTABLISHED IN 1833.

\$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

Published every Thursday, by
The Maine Farmer Publishing Co.,
AUGUSTA, MAINE.JOSEPH H. MANLEY, Director.
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THURSDAY, FEB. 23, 1899.

ONLY AGRICULTURAL NEWSPAPER IN MAINE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
For one inch space, \$2.50 for four in-
sertions and sixty cents for each subsequent
insertion. Classified ads. one cent a word,
each insertion.COLLECTORS' NOTICES.
Mr. F. S. Gifford is now calling upon our
subscribers in Aroostook county.
Mr. J. Brooks Reed is calling on subscribers
in Oxford county.
Mr. J. E. McCormick is calling upon sub-
scribers in Piscataquis county.
Mr. F. S. Berry is calling upon subscribers
in Cumberland County.10,000 Weekly
Circulation
Guaranteed.THE LIVE
AGRICULTURAL
NEWSPAPER
OF THE EAST.The Maine Farmer one year and either
of the following desirable premiums for
only one year's subscription—

\$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

The New York Tribune.

One year's subscription, 52 numbers.

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Sixteen pages, with marginal notes,
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16x22 inches.Mrs. Lincoln's New England Cook
Book.

200 pages. (Selling price 50c.)

"Samantha Among the Brethren."

The best book by this noted author,
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Six dozen capacity. (Selling price
\$1.00.)

Cyclopedia of Useful Knowledge.

One set, 5 volumes, 1286 pages.

Pen-Knife.

Ivory handle, two blades. An elegant
article.

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Two blades, strongly made. Size
handy for use and convenient to
carry in the pocket.

\$2.00 IN ADVANCE.

New York World, Tri-Weekly.

104 numbers of this metropolitan
publication for only 50c above the
regular price of the Farmer one year
in advance.Sample Copy sent on applica-
tion.Try the Maine Farmer for one
month.Mr. Gilbert, in his article on "Enter-
prise in Rural Towns," strikes at the
root of the whole question, and his sug-
gestions may well be received.Having voted "ought not to pass" on
the "pure seeds" bill, the agricultural
committee of the present legislature has
referred to the next legislature the "pure
food" law.Instead of seeking proper precautions,
some of the up river towns are giving
way to needless fears concerning small
pox. Fear is always a promoter of dis-
ease and a disturber of public peace.The fact that 241 towns and planta-
tions, or 46 per cent of the whole, re-
ceive more money from the State treas-
ury than they pay in State taxes in no
sense relieves from the cry for relief
from additional taxes.The influence of the patrons of Maine
has been felt in the present legislature
as never before, and the result is that
salaries are not to be increased nor new
departments created. This proves the
possibilities of organized effort."That address by Dr. Bailey, printed
in the last Farmer, is one of the soundest
and strongest ever delivered in the
State," writes a country physician. "It
attamps him a close student and skillful
practitioner. The service he has ren-
dered Maine is beyond computation."The State Grange of Massachusetts has
taken hold of the question of a State ap-
propriation for the cattle commission,
and it looks as though a liberal sum
would be voted. It will be remembered
that last year the commission was re-
tained but no appropriation was made.The man Pierce, arrested in Lewiston
for so many crimes, began his career as
a member of notorious boys' gang known
as the Death Valley Rangers. They were
dime novel readers and there wasn't any-
thing they would not do. Left to him-
self, allowed to roam the streets, the boy
drifted with others into evil habits, which
to-day prove their mastery.Twelve million pounds more oleomar-
garine were manufactured in '98 than in
'97. Wonder how much of this sold for
what it really was and how much as con-
juncture butter? Is there not some con-
nection between bogus butter and the pure
food bill which was so unceremoniously
dumped into the waste basket?The death of Mr. M. W. Donham of
Wayne, Illinois, the great importer and
breeder of French Coach horses in Amer-
ica, places Mr. J. S. Sanborn, Lewiston
Junction, in the first rank as the
breeder of French Coach horses in Amer-
ica, while his is the only establishment
where half bloods are to be found in
quantity.The people of this nation will endorse
the action of Secretary Long in prohib-
iting the sale of beer on board the ships
of the Navy. The step was taken at the
solicitation of naval officers themselves,
who were actuated with a sense of duty
to the service. The sale of beer on ship-
board was regarded by many of them as
an evil, and they sought to abate it.In other States besides Maine there is
a demand for greater economy. Con-
necticut wants to economize and a spe-
cial commission has shown how a saving
of \$400,000 a year can be made. Among
the more interesting items are a large re-
duction in judicial expenditures, another
in the expenses of legislative sessions,
abolition of bureau of labor statistics,
etc."No paper attempts the complete, re-
liable and up-to-date market reports
found in the Maine Farmer. It is the re-
liance of every cattle buyer in Maine,"
writes one of the leading buyers. It was
with the desire to further the interests
of sheep growing that the full report of
the wool market has lately been added to
our columns, and the growers and
dealers appreciate the liberal policy.Governor Powers is reported to have
said that "should the tax act increase
the rate of taxation above 2½ mills, he
would veto the same." The time to
veto seems to be when the different acts
and resolves come in for final signature.
To veto a tax act after approving the
bill making its totals necessary would be
boying's play. The time to economize
is when the several resolves and appro-
priation bills await official signatures.Another step has been taken in the
right direction by the legislature, an
order having been presented on Friday,
calling for the itemized account of the
expenditures of the agricultural depart-
ment. The Farmer is already on record
as advocating this step, but not to record
to a single department. Let's have the
accounts from each one and know what
each costs the State. It is unfair to
single out one or two and the order
should have been sweeping enough to
cover all.Who in the State of Maine would suffer
if the voluminous reports coming from
so many State departments were cut in
two, by the matter being condensed?
As it is, there is much repetition and a
great bulk of non-essential material. A
representative on the floor of the House
declared the other day, that more than
one-half of the reports published by the
State found their way to the old junk
shop within three months. This cannot
be so; but these reports would be more
valuable if made more comprehensive
and less bulky.For twenty-four hours the past week,
the whole civilized world has had its
eyes turned towards France. The sud-
den and unexpected death of President
Faure made the world tremble for the
coming days in that distracted republic.
It is in the throes of serious political
combinations which threaten its exist-
ence, and a wise, cool head is needed to
lead the impetuous French people. For-
tunately wisdom prevailed, and the Pres-
ident of the Senate, M. Loubet, was at
once elected President, and a great dan-
ger has been averted.The Maine legislators are going
through the form of asking the incor-
porators of the proposed big ice combine
what their aims and purposes are, but it
is safe to bet that it will be incorporated
all right. Maine's corporation laws are
almost as loose as New Jersey's, and it
is a pretty rotten concern that cannot
pass muster there. Besides, in this case
there's the \$60000 fee for the State to
pocket. That's a conscience healer.—
Boston Herald.Not by any means, if the effect of such
legislation is to put Maine on a par with
New Jersey. The money consideration is
a small item in the balance.Any attempt at evasion of the resolves
presented in the legislature calling for
itemized account of expenditures for
past years, by any department, will sur-
ely bring extreme action. The people
are waiting to see how their money has
been spent and they have a right to the
information. At the same time there
should be no failure to cover the whole,
no singling out of one, two or three de-
partments. This is unjust. The tax-
payers want to know what becomes of
the millions raised upon their property
and the legislators will do well to heed
this reasonable request.The Farmer enjoyed a pleasant call from
Mr. J. W. Dudley, one of the enterpris-
ing farmers of Aroostook county. He is
enthusiastic over the outlook for the
county, and while relying upon potatoes
as the staple crop, looks for the rapid in-
crease of stock raising, dairying, sheep
husbandry and orcharding. Mr. Dudley
is one who realizes his dependence upon
the railroads and the great assistance
they are rendering in advancing the ag-
ricultural interests. "We make a mis-
take," said Mr. Dudley, "when we re-
cognize the railroads, for they are co-
operating with us all the time. We are
getting extremely low rates for our pota-
toes to Boston and New York, to help
out of the hard spots in which we have
been placed by the failure of our crops
and low prices in former years. If this
policy continues you will see Aroostook
county make a big advance in the next
ten years. If anything comes up to dis-
turb present relations and affect prices
the farmers will be the ones to suffer."Hon. William J. Bryan lectured on
Imperialism before the students, faculty
and citizens of Ann Arbor, Friday night,
and among other good things, said:"The President in his Boston speech
has declared that the future of the
Philippines is in the hands of the Amer-
ican people. This is all that has been
contended for by the opponents of the
colonial policy outlined by those who
have demanded the forcible and perma-
nent annexation of the Philippine Is-
lands. If the matter is in the hands of
the American people, then it is a subject
for discussion by the American people,
and the only question to be considered
and decided is whether the permanent
retention of the Philippine Islands is de-
sirable. While I believed, and still be-
lieve, that it was better to ratify the
treaty and make the fight for Philippine
independence before the American peo-
ple rather than through diplomatic nego-
tiations with Spain, I deny that the sen-
ators who opposed ratification were in
any way responsible for the commence-
ment of hostilities. Independence for the
Philippines under a protectorate which
will guard them from outside interfer-
ence while they work out their destiny
is consistent with American traditions,
American history and American inter-
ests. The sooner the declaration is
made, the sooner will come the rewards
assured to individuals and nations who
strive to do good."Whatever F. W. Cram takes hold of is
well done before he leaves it, and this
spirit is what is insuring the excellence
of the Bangor and Aroostook railroad.
He is now making important improve-
ments. Large crews of masons and
carpenters are at work just north of
Old Town, the former in rebuilding the
abutments and piers under the long
bridges there, the latter erecting false
or temporary bridges and removing the
long, wooden structures which all those
who travel over the route will recall.
New, modern, steel bridges are to be
supplied in their places. It is expected
that the first of these will be delivered
in early February, and that all will be
in place and the temporary bridges removed
by the end of March. A crew is also at
work north of Monson Junction in ex-
cavating and grading near the Bunker
Brook trestle. This is the highest and
longest of the high and long trestles on
the upper end of the Bangor & Piscata-
quis section. In the spring it will be re-
moved in favor of a heavy steel viaduct.
It is stated that all other trestles on the
line are to be filled solidly with earth;
the work to be pushed by steam shovel
and a large force of laborers as soon as
frost departure will admit of opening
ballast pits.We are hearing a great deal about em-
balmed beef and as the "embalming"
comes from the use of some of the so-
called preservatives, composed of borax
or salicylic acid, it is well for the public
to be on its guard.A Portland man who has looked into
the matter of preservatives says "it is
used in milk to preserve it so that if a
concern finds it has a large stock on hand
it can put in a small quantity of the
embalming fluid and protect itself against
loss."Meat which becomes aged and is liable
to be left on the hands of wholesalers,
entailing a considerable loss, is injected
with preservative and is as good as ever
it was in the world for the market and
so far as taste goes one is none the wiser
for the injection of embalming fluid.Embalming fluid never betrays its
presence on the palate and it is claimed
that enough of the preservative is never
used at a time in embalming any one
product to produce serious results.The public mind has been completely
aroused by the terrible crimes committed
within our borders during the past week,
and already the cry is for more law. If
it were possible to legislate into good-
ness, or that legal enactments could, in
and of themselves, deter from crime,
some excuse might be made for addi-
tional legislation. This is not and can-
not be the fact. A live, healthy public
sentiment will do more to law to
check crime and promote good society.
The fact is we have fallen into bad ways
and a decided disregard for law has
taken deep root. It is one of the legiti-
mate offerings of the political union
made between the court and county offi-
cers, by which the replenishing of the
treasury is thought to be of greater im-
portance than the protection of the pub-
lic.At first this seems like a serious charge
but no one thing has contributed more
to the present state of affairs than the
treatment the prohibitory law has re-
ceived at the hands of those appointed
to enforce it. Instead of being used to
check the sale of intoxicating liquor it
has been converted into the cheapest
form of license known in the country
and the legitimate outcome is that the
naturally lawless take license from the
license granted others. Beyond this
there enters in the diseased public senti-
ment manifest in the frequent petitions
for pardon. This law, intended to pro-
vide a way by which new evidence might
be presented and considered by the
Governor and Council has been perverted
until the sympathies of the public are
being worked to secure a pardon, and
those who suffered on account of the
crime are threatened if they do not join
in the universal cry for release. All this
is unhealthy, and its influence damaging
alike to all classes. Not more law but
a better regard for the law now on the
statute books will bring healthier condi-
tions of the public pulse and prove a
great power to prevent from crime.The one hope of the Civic League in
Maine is that it may arouse to a better
appreciation of the necessity for observ-
ing and enforcing the laws of the State
as a means of checking crime and pre-
venting lawlessness, through a lively
public sentiment which must always be
the great controlling power behind the
throne.Already in some of the cities the can-
cuses have been held to nominate city
officers for the coming year, and through-
out the country towns these will soon be
called. If ever reform is to come it will
begin in the ward and town cancauses,
and until the business men of the State
wake to the situation and realize the
significance of the primaries there can
be no reform. To remain at home and
then cry out against a "ring" is to lock
the stable after the horse is stolen.No more senseless cry is to be heard
than that raised against the "ring." Those
who are interested meet together,
consult as to what seems best for the
town or city and then proceed to put in
nomination. Those who neglect this
step and remain away from the cancauses,
failing to unite to nominate the men of
their choice have no business to cry out
against a "ring" and dried affair."We have no sympathy with a voter who
neglects his party caucus or fails to ex-
press and enforce his individual opinion.
The first duty with every citizen is to
take a livelier interest in local politics,
commencing to-morrow if not to-day,
and ending only when the ballots are
counted. It makes no difference what
the party, if every voter in any town in
Maine will attend his party caucus, a
better, healthier and more economicalpolitical atmosphere will prevail through-
out the year.Here is a duty and also a privilege.
The selfish interests of every party
holder should make him swift to act for
his own financial benefit, and surely
there is no place where a better oppor-
tunity is offered than in the selection of
the officers who are to fix the valuation,
assess the tax of 1899 and administer the
government of the town. If there are
"rings" in your town, organize a bigger
and better one. Meet combination by
combination and let economy be the
watchword.The municipalities of Maine are, very
many of them, drifting towards the
breakers. The debt limit has been re-
ached, or nearly so, and a three per
cent. tax faces the tax payer in many a
town. Meanwhile salaries have been
increased, expenses multiplied, and ex-
travagance has crept in. The only
remedy is by transferring the power of
government to the hands of men who
realize the situation and will seek to
economize. For this transfer to be made
there must be unity of action in order
"that those who think alike may act
together." Organize at once for the
cancauses. Select the strongest, staunch-
est men for officers, see that every friend
of reform is at the caucus and then at
the polls to elect the right men, and
scrutinize sharply every article in the
warrant. This is the first duty with
every citizen and it has so much to do
with his pocketbook that every selfish
consideration should prompt immediate
and continuous action.

EMBALMED BEEF, MILK, CREAM, &c.

We are hearing a great deal about em-
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comes from the use of some of the so-
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assess the tax of 1899 and administer the
government of the town. If there are
"rings" in your town, organize a bigger
and better one. Meet combination by
combination and let economy be the
watchword.The municipalities of Maine are, very
many of them, drifting towards the
breakers. The debt limit has been re-
ached, or nearly so, and a three per
cent. tax faces the tax payer in many a
town. Meanwhile salaries have been
increased, expenses multiplied, and ex-
travagance has crept in. The only
remedy is by transferring the power of
government to the hands of men who
realize the situation and will seek to
economize. For this transfer to be made
there must be unity of action in order
"that those who think alike may act
together." Organize at once for the
cancauses. Select the strongest, staunch-
est men for officers, see that every friend
of reform is at the caucus and then at
the polls to elect the right men, and
scrutinize sharply every article in the
warrant. This is the first duty with
every citizen and it has so much to do
with his pocketbook that every selfish
consideration should prompt immediate
and continuous action.Emma Small, Dixfield; chaplain, Cora
B. Shepard, Dexter; secretary, Nancy J.
Colby, Rumford Centre; installing offi-
cer, C. Davis, Bar Harbor; inspector,
Cora Parker, Skowhegan; counsellor, Ella
Mason, Biddeford.The State Relief Corps elected the fol-
lowing officers: President, Mrs. John D.
Stanwood of Wino; vice-president, Mrs.
A. Gilpatrick, Waterville; secretary,
Mrs. Sarah A. Pascal, Rockport; treas-
urer, Daisy Libby, Lincoln; chaplain,
Mrs. G. S. Hatch, North Berwick; con-
ductor, Mrs. Florence Wallace, China;
guard, Mrs. Charlotte Fuller; installing
officer, Mrs. Emma Stevens, Gardiner;
inspector, Mrs. Ira P. Wing, Monson.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY IN NEW ENGLAND.

The visit of President McKinley to
Boston is one of the notable events of
the year, and his coming has been ex-
pectantly anticipated many weeks. He was
attended by Secretary Long, Ex-Governor
of Massachusetts, Secretary Alger, Sec-
retary Gage, Postmaster General Smith,
and others. Never has New England at-
tempted a more elaborate reception than
that arranged by the State of Massa-
chusetts for the honored President of
the great country. The enthusiasm
manifested in his reception was as large
as the close of the visit. It was a popular
not a partisan, demonstration. The
President represents in larger measure
any other man, for the time being,
the sovereignty of the American people,
and in honoring him they honor them-
selves. A special interest attaches to his
coming at this time. The destiny about
which so much has been said on our part
to a large degree in keeping, and though
he disclaims superior knowledge as to
how it is to unfold, the people are still
waiting expectantly for some suggestion
or declaration that shall have at least the
character of definiteness to the large ex-
tent as his former declarations with
respect to Cuba.When the President arose to respond
to the reception tendered by the G. A.
R., it was to be greeted with another
ovation. He addressed the gathering as
comrades, and said: "I count myself
most fortunate upon my visit to Boston
to find you here, for the time being, the
representative of the Grand Army of
the Republic in session in this city.
It has given me the opportunity of ex-
tending the friendly greeting of comrade-
ship with each and every one of you.
You fought in the great war which made
this country the greatest and grandest Gov-
ernment in the world."I heard your cheers this morning, and
I knew you still had the spirit of '61.
Since the Civil War you have been loyal
and faithful in the preservation of the
Government which you secured in that
terrible war. The sad feature of these
annual encampments is the absence of
comrades. Every year when the roll is
called, there are comrades who are only
"accounted for." They have gone on
before to sleep beneath the sod. I am
glad to have the opportunity of
living in the last year, when the Amer-
ican people have shown their loyalty,
their patriotism and their devotion to
country and flag in the Spanish war."Again at the State Capitol the President
was most enthusiastically received, and
his reply was particularly happy. He
said:I am glad to be in this ancient capital.
Here great public questions have had
free discussion. Here great statesmen,
whose names live in their country's his-
tory, have received their training and
received the noblest of education in their
countrymen. Here through the century
you have chosen your fellow citizens to
represent you in the councils of the
nation through that great parliamentary
body, the Senate of the United States.
You have chosen well, and leaders you
have never lacked.What illustrious men have thus borne
the commission of the legislative body of
the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
Adams and Pickens and Webster,
Choate and Everett and Winthrop, Sum-
ner, Wilson, and a long list besides,
illustrous in the annals of your State
and of the nation. These illustrious men,
Hoar and Lodge, honored every-
where for their distinguished services to
our common country.It was in the Massachusetts House of
Representatives that John A. Andrew
made the speech for human liberty
which touched the hearts of his fellow
citizens and made him your war gov-
ernor. Nor do I forget that at one time
the Speaker's chair of this legislative
body was occupied by your former gov-
ernor and representative in Congress,
the able secretary of the navy, Hon.
John D. Long, whose great department
has added lustre to the American Navy
and glory to the American name.I am glad to be in this historic ground.
It revives memories sacred in American
life. It recalls the struggles of the
founders of Massachusetts for liberty
and independence. Their unselfish
sacrifices, their dauntless courage, are
the inspiration of all lovers of freedom
everywhere. Their lives and character
reach into every American home and
have stimulated the best aspirations of
American manhood.In the beginning of our national exist-
ence, and even before this was the home
and fountain of liberty. It is the home
of liberty now, and I am sure that
these great men of the past secured for
us they would have us transmit not only
to our descendants, but carry to op-
pressed peoples whose interests and wel-
fare by the fortunes of war are com-
mitted to us.We may regard the situation before
us as a bird's-eye view of the world,
whether the one or the other, it is here,
and conscience and civilization require
us to meet it bravely. Desecration of
duty is not an American habit. It was
not the practice of our forefathers, and
it will not be the practice of our sons."The principal address and the one
which has attracted such wide attention
was that before the 4000 at the banquet
of the Home Market Club, and because
of its significant sentences we make gen-
eral extracts."I do not know why in the year 1899,
this republic has unexpectedly had
placed before it mighty problems which
it must solve. It is a time of great
change and here they could not be kept
away. Many who were impatient for
the conflict a year ago, apparently heed-
less of its larger results, are the first to
cry out against the fact of our own part,
but as a high obligation, and we meet
them with clear conscience and unselfish
purpose and with good heart resolve to
undertake their solution."The Philippines, like Cuba and Porto
Rico, were entrusted to our hands by the
war, and to that great trust, under the
providence of God and in the name of
human progress and civilization, we are
committed. It is a trust we have not
sought; it is a trust from which we will
not flinch. The American people will
hold up the hands of their servants at
home to whom they come as an excu-
sation, while Dewey and Otis and thisbrave men whom they command will
have the support of the country in up-
holding our flag where it now floats, the
symbol and assurance of liberty and
justice.What nation was ever able to write an
accurate programme of the war upon
which it was entering, much less decree
in advance the scope of its results? No
Congress can declare war, but a higher
power decrees its bounds and fixes its
relations and responsibilities. The Pres-
ident can direct the movements of sol-
diers on the field and fleets upon the
sea, but he cannot force the close of
such movements or prescribe their limits.
He cannot anticipate nor avoid the con-
sequences but he must meet them. No
accurate map of nations engaged in war
can be traced until the war is over, nor
can the measure of responsibility be fixed
until the last gun is fired and the
verdict embodied in the stipulations of
peace.We hear no complaint of the relations
created by the war between this govern-
ment and the islands of Cuba and Porto
Rico. There are some, however, who
regard the Philippines as in a different
relation; but whatever variety of view
there may be on this phase of the ques-
tion, there is universal agreement that
the Philippines shall not be turned back
to Spain.No true American consents to that.
Even if unwilling to accept them them-
selves, it would have been a weak evasion
of many duty to require Spain to trans-
fer them to some other power or powers,
and thus shirk our own responsibility.
Even if we had had, as we did not have,
the power to compel such a transfer, it
could not have been made without the
most serious international applications.
Such a course could not be thought of
and yet had we refused to accept the
cession of them we should have had no
power over them, even for their own
good.The treaty gave them to the United
States. Could we have required less and
done our duty? Could we, after freeing
the Philippines from the domination of
Spain, have left them without govern-
ment, and without power to protect life,
property, or to perform the interna-
tional obligations essential to an inde-
pendent state? Could we have left them
in a state of anarchy and lawlessness,
in our own consciences, or before the
tribunal of mankind? Could we have
done that in the sight of God or man?Our concern was not for territory nor
trade nor empire, but for the people
whose interests and destiny, without

IS YOUR HAIR TURNING GRAY?

What does your mirror say? Does it tell you of some little streaks of gray? Are you pleased? Do your friends of the same age show this loss of power also?

Just remember that gray hair never becomes darker without help, while dark hair rapidly becomes gray when once the change begins.

will bring back to your hair the color of youth. It never fails. It is just as sure as that heat melts snow, or that water quenches fire.

It cleanses the scalp also and prevents the formation of dandruff. It feeds and nourishes the bulbs of the hair making them produce a luxuriant growth. It stops the hair from falling out and gives a fine soft finish to the hair.

We have a book on the Hair and Scalp which you may obtain free of charge. If you do not obtain all the benefits an expert, from the use of the Vigor, write the Doctor about it.

Address, Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Grange News.

Maine State Grange. State Master, Obediah Gardner, Rockland. State Overseer, F. S. Adams, Bowdoin. State Lecturer, E. L. Cook, Vassalboro. State Secretary, E. H. Libby, Auburn. Dirigo P. O. Executive Committee, Obediah Gardner, Rockland. E. L. Libby, Auburn. Hon. E. F. Briggs, Auburn. L. W. Jones, Dexter. Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell. Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell. Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell.

It was the great thinker and writer, Ruskin, who said that the greatest thing a human soul ever does is to see something wrong and to say a plain brave word to right it.

Skowhegan Grange is in a most prosperous condition, holding special meetings for degree work. Individual activity among the members insures activity in the grange.

The next meeting of Androscoggin County Pomona Grange will be with Turner Grange, March 1st. Programme evening, Feb. 27th, at Grange Hall, River side, with supper to follow. All friends are invited. On Tuesday evening, 28th, the same will be repeated at Grange Hall, Sidney, for the benefit of the Masonic Lodge of that town.

We had the pleasure of attending the all day meeting of Auburn Grange, Saturday afternoon, and instructed two candidates in first degree, after which there was a very interesting discussion on fruit growing. It was decided that every farmer ought to raise at least one kind of fruit for home use, and not leave it for wife and children to roam over pastures after berries in the heat of summer. Most thought that in order to raise apples profitably the trees must be sprayed to kill the insects which spoil the apples. Sister O. M. Robinson read a paper upon the necessity of raising fruit, showing that small fruits were as much a necessity as oats or corn, and could be raised as cheap. Bro. F. O. Addison read a paper upon spraying apple trees, which was instructive. Bro. Eastman thinks that the orchard ought to be plowed and cultivated for apples as for other crops. Bro. O. M. Robinson thinks sheep and hens benefit the orchard, and that bees are a great help in apple raising. Dexter Grange is a live, working grange, with nearly 300 members.

WHAT IS YOUR EXPERIENCE?

An earnest patron asks the Farmer to solicit of others their individual experience in growing corn on commercial fertilizers. This is a good question to discuss through these columns as nearly

every patron has had experience and has an opinion as to the profit or advisability. Why not open an exchange bureau on this question for the next two months? It will help the crop of 1899.

Kennebec Pomona Grange.

Programme of Kennebec Pomona at Oakland, March 8, 1899. A. M. 5th degree work; paper, "International Arbitration," Bro. W. H. Keith. P. M. music; The Abandoned Farm, Bro. S. C. Watson; reading; paper, Sister Georgie Robinson; music; The Tendency of Literature and the Press of the Day, Sister Mrs. Wm. Garland; reading; music. These are good subjects and may well be discussed at length.

PATRONS' ANDROSCOGGIN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Patrons' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Androscoggin county are still doing a large business in insuring farm property, and at extremely low cost to the insured as will be seen by the annual report of their standing on the thirty-first day of December, 1898, as returned to the State Insurance Commissioner at Augusta, as required by law:

Risks in force, \$4,855,908.00
Premiums received, 227,000.00
Fire losses paid, 5,136.45
Salaries and fees of officers including the amount paid to employees, 874.98
Amount on hand, \$1,000 for the five years ended December 31, 1898, 1.78
Z. A. Gilbert, President, No. Greene. J. J. Jackson, Treasurer, Lewiston. F. A. Allen, Secretary, Auburn Plains.

For the Maine Farmer.

AROSTOOK SPEAKS.

Arostook County Pomona Grange held its February session with Mountain Grange of Blaine, Saturday, Feb. 4th. Most of the officers were present; worthy Master C. Hayford calling the meeting to order. Eleven members received the 5th degree. A committee previously appointed report upon the present highway law the following: "That while the present highway law is an infringement upon the liberties of the common people and in many instances detrimental to the interests of the farmers, therefore,

Resolved, That we, the Arostook County Pomona Grange, No. 7, now assembled with Mountain Grange of Blaine, Feb. 4th, 1899, request the repeal of this law relating to highways.

The following statement and resolutions upon the Normal School question after a very full and fine discussion in view of the fact that the existing legislation by the citizens of our State, and the high road law have before our legislature, for the establishment of another Normal School, and of the generally admitted opinion, if one is established, it ought to be and will be established in Arostook county, in consideration of the fact that but a small percentage of the scholars of the county are South of Houlton or in the immediate vicinity thereof, and that a majority of the scholars are North of Houlton and in the three large towns of Central Arostook, namely, Carleton, Fort Fairfield and Presque Isle, and that these three towns with Easton employ over a hundred teachers, and have over a hundred in fitting for the vocation of teaching, and in consideration of the fact that the growth, increase of population, and development of the county is and must continue to be North of Houlton and in the three large towns named, and further, from the fact that Houlton now has one of the best Classical Institutes, well endowed, in the State, therefore,

Resolved, That while we favor the establishment of a Normal School in our county as soon as the financial condition of the State will permit, and urge upon the legislature the necessity of such a school in our county.

We request that such school be located in one of the towns of Central Arostook, where the school will be more accessible to the pupils, who would attend, and hence less expensive, where the provision of a larger support in pupils is given, further,

Resolved, That when such a school is established we request that the location of said school be left to a vote of the citizens of the county.

Bro. Chas. Edwards of South Paris, secretary of the Oxford Insurance Co., who is visiting Arostook in the interests of that company, was present and gave some practical remarks upon the business of the company in its relation to the farmers. Rev. David Boyd of Newport, who is extensively engaged in dairying, keeping a large number of cows, spoke of his Newport farms, spoke of stock raising and dairying in Arostook county. The next session is to be held with Easton Grange at Sprague's Mills, Saturday, March 4th.

HISTORY OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT IN MAINE.

Speaking of this volume just issued by Supt. W. W. Stetson, Dr. A. E. Winslow of the New England Journal of Education, Boston, says, "Mr. Stetson is the one man to whom all eyes would turn to prepare a History and Government textbook of Maine. He knows the literature of the State, knows every nook and corner from repeated visits. He loves her history and traditions, he has literary skill and the element of enthusiasm which colors the style and gives a life-like flush to history and tradition. The material, the sentiment, and the man are admirably combined in the making of an interesting and valuable book. It is inconceivable that any child in Maine should be allowed to leave school without having known and enjoyed this book."

The story of the State is told in an entertaining manner, the facts easily understood by the young and grouped in such form that the lessons behind the text are most forcibly presented. It should be the text-book of every school until a better government of Maine history and civil government prevails throughout the State.

For the Maine Farmer.

ANOTHER SHOT AT SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

Mr. Editor: In your paper of February 10th I read with much interest an article on the game laws of O. H. Leavitt. I would like to shake hands with him, as we are getting so badly fixed in Maine that all the fish and game interests of the State are controlled by city clubs of so-called sportsmen, and sportsmen from other States, who would confine us if possible to an open season of a few weeks, and at a time when they could fish and shoot, and when they leave the State would have "close time" the rest of the year. I cannot understand how our State can claim ownership in wild game and imprison a man for killing certain animals which they cannot have any ownership in. We are told how many thousands of dollars are brought into the State by visiting sportsmen.

Who realizes the profits? Railroads, hotels and guides, and the taxpayers of the State are supporting the "enterprise" and our game commissioners have "the cheek" to advise a "license" law to carry a gun. Where does the constitution come in that grants to "every American citizen the right to 'carry firearms' and that right shall never be questioned?"

I have shot and fished over our grand old State for forty years and never had a desire to kill game or catch fish out of season, when that season was within the bounds of reason, but now it's a question of how few rights a citizen of Maine has. We elect men, and send to the legislature to enact laws for the best interests of all, but they seem to have an "undue influence" exerted on them and forget the rights of the citizens of the whole State, and would grant to the residents of the State and game regions no more privileges (or as many) than to strangers from other States. They propose a tax on game and birds and a license from the commissioner to send game and birds home, and vote a large appropriation to pay these men, and have these laws enacted and then tax the residents of the State to support this commission. Truly, it's a healthy state of laws.

And she refused, making you so angry. "Yes, I had. I drank quite a little lot. I felt so bad I had to."

"To work your courage up to do as you did?"

He mutely bowed his head in assent. "What did she say to make you mad enough to shoot her?"

"Oh, she wouldn't talk to me. She wanted to get away from me and started to run. I took hold of her hand, not hard enough to hurt her, and wanted to talk, wanted her to explain why she was so bitter against me, wanted to make up."

"And she refused, making you so angry?"

"Yes," was the slow and almost whispered reply, as he bowed his head and again sobbed.

The third case is that of Edward Ellingwood of Bradford, who was found dead near his house Saturday night, by a party returning from a grange. They saw a bright light in the direction of Ellingwood's home and when they arrived the buildings were falling in ruins and the body of Ellingwood, covered with blood, was found in a few feet from the door-step.

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her a ring. Why, I paid for the very clothes she has on now," speaking as though Mamie Small was yet alive and not clothed in robes for the grave. "I gave her money, too."

"Brad, had you been drinking, yesterday (Friday)?"

"Yes, I had. I drank quite a little lot. I felt so bad I had to."

"To work your courage up to do as you did?"

He mutely bowed his head in assent. "What did she say to make you mad enough to shoot her?"

"Oh, she wouldn't talk to me. She wanted to get away from me and started to run. I took hold of her hand, not hard enough to hurt her, and wanted to talk, wanted her to explain why she was so bitter against me, wanted to make up."

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Market Reports.

REPORT OF WATERTOWN AND BRIGHTON LIVE STOCK MARKET.

(Specially Reported for the Maine Farmer.)

LIVE STOCK MARKET. Feb. 21, 1899.

Maine Drivers.

At Brighton.

Way & Weston, 41
P. A. Berry, 16
H. H. Robins, 15
Libby Bros., 35
F. W. Wornwell, 16
J. M. Philbrook, 21
M. D. Holt & Son, 30
Harrison & Hanson, 38
Harris & Fellows, 43
Carroll & Wells, 14

At Watertown.

R. W. Foss & Son, 19
A. C. Foss, 21
Shipper, 20
J. C. Wilkins, 15
Breck & Wood, 24
J. H. Wallace, 7

THE AGGREGATE OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOWN AND BRIGHTON YARDS.

Cattle, 3,178; sheep, 8,333; hogs, 27,306; veals, 1,197; horses, 275.

MAINE STOCK AT MARKET.

Cattle, 20; sheep, 150; hogs, 1; veals, 375; horses, 40.

LIVE STOCK EXPORTS TO OLD ENGLAND.

From Boston for the week 1,652 cattle, 2,071 sheep and 25 horses. Market for cattle at England slow, with fair demand and moderate receipts; at London, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; the rest off; at Liverpool, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4.

HOW WE FOUND THE MARKET.

With supplies of cattle fully equal to the demand and Western cattle easier by 1/4 @ 1/2, the market was slow until dealers were willing to accept bids within the range offered, therefore, the decline was effected. It was fortunate that there were not many beef cattle from Maine. Sales within the range of 2 1/2 @ 2 3/4, as to quality.

Sheep were not at all active and the trade in the city for mutton on Monday was decidedly moderate. One butcher said it was not worth a cent, which gave us to understand that there was no profit in the business.

Western sheep, 4 @ 5 @ 1/2, and Western sheep, 4 @ 5 @ 1/2.

Fat hogs in good demand and arrivals continued to be the top price for good calves; the range, 3 1/2 @ 3 3/4 lb., including small calves.

The movement in veal calves was somewhat steady, but at weaker prices of 1/4 @ 1/2 lb.; no lack of supplies and 1/2 @ 1/2 lb. seemed to be the top price for good calves; the range, 3 1/2 @ 3 3/4 lb., including small calves.

Some five hundred milk cows were yarded, of all descriptions as regards quality. Too many common grade on sale for the good of the market. During the day an inward was made upon arrivals on the better class at \$40 @ 60; common grade, \$25 @ 35.

The horse market has suffered the past week by cold and stormy weather; the roads in bad condition to show their horses. Spring trade should soon start round about \$20 @ 25, but by noon 25c was paid for all offered, and at the close there were none of any consequence at any price. Receipts last week were only 517 cases. On Monday 555 cases were received, and yesterday 1320 cases. Only 595 cases were in cold storage on Saturday.

The Western markets seem to be considerably calmer. The Chicago dispatch yesterday, quoted at 25c, and St. Louis was up to 25c.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

The cold and stormy weather notwithstanding, which caused almost a standstill to the trade, take the week as a whole there has been a good volume of business. Manufacturers are filling some orders for goods and the country wool has improved. Manufacturers can not pay any higher prices for wool as the profit on their goods is slight. There is but little success in trying to beat down prices by mill owners. The wool is in good demand, and the weather since Jan. 1st, has been all that could be desired, but no decided improvement in the demand of wool is noticed.

In recent days the transactions are largely in unwashed wools of 1/2 @ 3/4, selling at prices from 20 @ 22c, and sales are noticed of Maine wool in considerable amounts at the above range. Ohio, 7 1/2 @ 8